



# English for Academic Purposes 2.0

## Sample

### Listening Examination

This paper contains **THREE (3)** Sections: A, B and C.

Answer **ALL** questions.

Write your answers on the answer sheet provided on the next page. All of your answers **MUST** appear on the answer sheet as this is the only sheet that will be marked.

You have **TEN (10)** minutes at the end of the test to ensure that all your answers appear on the answer sheet.

You will hear each section once only.

**Time: 1 hour**

The maximum mark for this paper is 40.

Any reference material brought into the examination room must be handed to the invigilator before the start of the examination.

All answers must be written in the answer sheet provided. Do **NOT** write your answers on this paper.

**Please complete the boxes below:**

<b>Candidate name</b>	
<b>NCC Education candidate number</b>	
<b>Centre name</b>	
<b>Centre number</b>	
<b>Examination date</b>	

**To be completed by the Examiner:**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Section A</b>	<b>Section B</b>	<b>Section C</b>	<b>Overall total</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>/40</b>

## Listening

Answer ALL questions

Marks

### Section A

#### A lecture - Antarctica

Listen to the lecture and complete each gap below with NO MORE THAN TWO (2) words and/or a number from the lecture.

1 The extreme conditions mean that people can't live in Antarctica on a \_\_\_\_\_ basis. 1

2 Antarctica is a \_\_\_\_\_ due to lack of rain 1

3 \_\_\_\_\_ is nearly constantly released from Mount Erebus. 1

4 The temperatures by the sea in Antarctica are \_\_\_\_\_ than in inland areas. 1

5 Antarctica is colder than the Arctic due to its \_\_\_\_\_. 1

6 Climate change around Antarctica could lead to an increase in worldwide \_\_\_\_\_. 1

7 People living in \_\_\_\_\_ areas around the world could be impacted by climate change in Antarctica. 1

8 A kind of \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest animal which lives year-round in Antarctica. 1

9 The Emperor Penguin is the only species which \_\_\_\_\_ in Antarctica. 1

10 Types of \_\_\_\_\_ are the only plant life in Antarctica. 1

- 11 French sailors became the first people to \_\_\_\_\_ on the continent in 1840. 1
- 12 The 1959 Antarctic Treaty means the continent cannot be used for \_\_\_\_\_ pursuits. 1
- 13 Future conflicts over \_\_\_\_\_ in Antarctica could be a reality in the future. 1
- 14 Countries must stay \_\_\_\_\_ to safeguard the future security of Antarctica. 1
- 15 Tourism could harm the overall \_\_\_\_\_ of Antarctica if not regulated. 1

**Total 15 Marks**

## Section B

### A discussion

Listen to the conversation between TWO (2) professors and answer the questions.

**16** What does Operant Conditioning involve? **1**

- a) Eating vegetables.
- b) Giving encouragement.
- c) Memorising words.

**17** What did Chomsky believe about Skinner's theory? **1**

- a) It was wrong.
- b) It was based on flawed evidence.
- c) It didn't give a full picture.

**18** What does Professor Adamova illustrate with the example of the dog? **1**

- a) How reinforcement works.
- b) The importance of punishment.
- c) That dogs understand language.

**19** What does the example of the milk show? **1**

- a) That correct pronunciation is important.
- b) That a child will only learn words for things they want.
- c) That children learn language from what is around them.

**20** What is the initial critique of Skinner's theory given by Professor Clegg? **1**

- a) That it doesn't account for the speed at which language is learned.
- b) That it doesn't explain how adults learn new languages.
- c) That people who follow it don't learn languages well.

- 21** What conclusion did Chomsky draw from the experiments with a chimpanzee? **1**
- a) That chimpanzees can learn sign language.
  - b) That humans must have an innate ability for language.
  - c) That chimpanzees have feelings and can express them.
- 22** What does Chomsky's Universal Grammar suggest? **1**
- a) That grammar comes from nature, not nurture.
  - b) That parents should teach grammar to their children.
  - c) That even chimpanzees can construct original language.
- 23** How does Professor Adamova critique Universal Grammar? **1**
- a) It cannot be taught in schools.
  - b) It cannot be used in different situations.
  - c) It has not been proven to exist.
- 24** What does Professor Adamova give as evidence in favour of Operant Conditioning? **1**
- a) That children learn language quickly in school.
  - b) That people change the way they speak depending on context.
  - c) That even children brought up without language can still speak.
- 25** How does Professor Clegg critique Professor Adamova's idea? **1**
- a) He says it doesn't describe how people learn language.
  - b) He says it only relates to formal language.
  - c) He says it refers to adults and not children.
- 26** Why does Professor Clegg believe genetics has a role in language acquisition. **1**
- a) Because children can alter their register depending on context.
  - b) Because children make grammar mistakes.
  - c) Because everyone learns language in a similar way.

- 27** Why does Professor Clegg give an example of a grammar rule? **1**
- a) To show that children have an innate sense of language.
  - b) To show that children sometimes make mistakes with tenses.
  - c) To show that parents should correct their children's mistakes.
- 28** What does Professor Adamova say is shown by the 'saw/seed' point? **1**
- a) That language is learned from the surroundings.
  - b) That grammar is not learned but is genetic.
  - c) That parents should teach their children better.
- 29** For Professor Clegg, what is a key difference between humans and chimpanzees? **1**
- a) Humans have a part of the brain which chimpanzees don't.
  - b) Humans are brought up in different environments to chimpanzees.
  - c) Humans are taught languages better than chimpanzees.
- 30** What conclusion does the presenter draw? **1**
- a) That Skinner's theory has more merit.
  - b) That Chomsky's theory has more merit.
  - c) That the two theories have equal merit.

**Total 15 Marks**

## Section C

### A talk

Listen to part of a talk about economics and complete the notes with ONE (1) or TWO (2) words and/or a number from the talk.

#### **Microeconomics** - overview by Professor Stephens:

- economic behaviour of (31) \_\_\_\_\_, e.g. people and companies.
- Focus on - decision making.
  - allocation of (32) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - price setting.
- Supply and demand:
  - Price increases = (33) \_\_\_\_\_ people buy a product.
  - Lower price = higher demand.
  - Higher price = greater supply.
- Consumer behaviour:
  - One aspect: (34) \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
  - Customers buy a product to gain (35) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Pricing strategies:
  - Consumers - how much prepared to pay?
  - Low production costs.
  - invest in tech / hire staff.

#### **Macroeconomics** - overview by Professor Garcia:

- The (36) \_\_\_\_\_ economy of a country and its policies.
- High inflation rate = prices increasing too fast.
- Government reduces what it costs to (37) \_\_\_\_\_ = lower inflation.
- GDP (Gross Domestic Product) shows overall economic (38) \_\_\_\_\_ of a country.
- Taxation - more money for services, e.g. (39) \_\_\_\_\_ = easier to sell products.
- Less money to employ staff.

#### **Macroeconomics and microeconomics:**

- Companies consider the macro when (40) \_\_\_\_\_ of items.



**Total 10 Marks**

**Complete the answer sheet on the next page**

**Listening answer sheet**

**You MUST write all of your answers on this page**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>
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**Section A**

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**Section B**

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**END OF PAPER**